Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations lumb'ring at his back."

NEW SERIES—NO. 6. VOL. VII.] LEXINGTON, K. THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1821. [VOL. XXXV.

TERMS OF THE

Kentucky Gazette,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING,

By I. T. CAVINS & Co.

☞ *The price to Subscribers, is, THREE DOLLARS per annum,* PAID IN ADVANCE, *or FOUR DOLLARS at the end of the year. All new subscriptions must in every instance be paid in advance.*

☞ *The* TERMS OF ADVERTISING *in this paper, are,* FIFTY CENTS *for the first insertion of every 15 lines or under, and* TWENTY-FIVE CENTS *for each continuance; longer advertisements in the same proportion.*

☞ *All communications addressed to the editors must be post paid.*

☞ *All advertisements not paid for in advance, must be paid for when ordered to be discontinued.*

Gazette Office,

Lexington, November 2, 1820.

THE undersigned, late one of the Editors of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, intending shortly to leave the United States, it is desirable that all arrearages due the Office should be settled. The accounts will be made out in a few days, when it is hoped those in arrears will call and settle—if not, we will be under the necessity of waiting on them, either in person or by a collector.

Those whose papers are sent by mail, are informed, that their accounts have been lodged in the hands of our agents or postmasters, to whom they are requested to pay their subscription, or remit the amount by mail. It is hoped this notice will be attended to, as it is impossible to wait on each individual for so small a sum. Mr. CAVINS will receive and receipt for all monies that may be paid.

Joshua Norvell.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Trotter, George Trotter, Jr. dec'd. and Robert G. Dudley, trading under the firm of *ROBERT G. DUDLEY & Co.* was dissolved in the month of December, 1815, and the co-partnership of the same parties composing the firm of *SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER & CO.* expired by limitation on the first day of January last.—

Notice is therefore Given.

That the Books, Notes and all other Papers of said concerns, are deposited with SAML. TROTTER, as partner and agent of said firms, for the purpose of receiving all debts due to them, and liquidating those due by said firms. It is necessary to the parties concerned, that speedy payments should be made, and in case of failure suits will be commenced without delay.

(Signed)

SAMUEL TROTTER,
JOHN POPE, } *Exe'rs. of Georg.*
JAMES TROTTER, } *Trotter, Jr. dec'd*
ELIZA TROTTER, *Executrix.*

Lexington, Feb. 23d, 1820—8-4m.

LAW OFFICE.

U. B. Chambers & J. F. Robinson.

WILL Practice LAW in conjunction in the Scott and Fayette Courts. Their Office is kept in Georgetown, opposite captain Branin's Tavern.

51-3m December 17, 1819.

Cash will be given for

TALLOW & SOAP GREASE.

DELIVERED at my Soap and Candle Factory, at the corner of Main-Cross and Water-streets, at the lower end of the lower Market-house, Lexington, or at the Great Crossings, Scott county.

JOHN BRIDGES.

December 30.—53

WOOL.

I WILL give the highest price for clean common country WOOL, in KENTUCKY STATE PAPER, delivered at the Factory or to John Bryan & Son, Saddlers.

THOS. ROYLE.

Lexington, May 20, 1820.—22tf

BOOK BINDERY.

James W. Palmer,

HAVING recently established a *BOOK BINDERY*, will constantly keep on hand, at his Bookstore, Sign of the Bible, Main street, a general assortment of

Blank Books,

Of every description, viz: *Day Books, Journals Ledgers, Record, Order, Deed, and Letter Books, &c. &c.*

He has just received from Philadelphia a large assortment of Record Paper, manufactured by Gilpin at the Brandywine Mills, which will enable him to execute, at the shortest notice, all kinds of Blank Books for Banks, Clerks of Courts, Merchants &c. whose orders he respectfully solicits.

Old Books rebound.

☞ J. W. P. has on hand, as usual, a large assortment of Classical, Miscellaneous, Law, and Medical BOOKS, and STATIONARY.

Merchants and other Wholesale purchasers supplied on the lowest terms, with every article in his line.

Lexington, Jan, 1, 1821—1

Wanted, an Apprentice to the Book Binding business.

Fresh Hogs' Lard,

FOR family use, for Sale by the small or large quantity.

Timothy, Blue-Grass, and an assortment of Garden Seeds,

Best *LAKE SHAD*, smoked,
SPANISH BROWN, WHITING, CHALK, and PAINTS, and OIL of evey kind.
ALSO,
A CLOSE BODY COACH, for Sale cheap.

JOHN STICKNEY.

Sept. 23 1820—39-3,

Blanks of every kind
For sale at this Office.

LEXINGTON COFFEE HOUSE.

Benjamin Lanphear,

STILL OCCUPIES THE HOUSE AT THE
(Sign of the Indian Queen.)

AND having employed Mr. WM. LONG, a gentleman of experience and veracity, to superinted his stables, he is determined that no gentleman shall have the least occasion to find fault, either with the House or Stable. He feels grateful to his friends and the public for their support hitherto, and hopes in future to merit and receive their patronage.

He would do injustice to his feelings, were he not to return his most grateful thanks to his Masonic Brethren, for their kind and accommodating dispositions, manifested at the last meeting of the Grand Lodge.

36-4m Lexington, Ky. Sept. 7, 1820.

Notice.

OWING to the decease of one of the firm constituting the firm of G. & J. ROBINSON, it becomes necessary that the business of said firm should be immediately closed—Therefore, all those indebted to said firm by note, or book account, will please to call immediately and settle ther accounts. If not settled shortly, they will find their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

G. & J. ROBINSON, by
GEO. ROBINSON.

January 18, 8121—3tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the plantation on which Mr. George Hunter now lives (possession given the first of March next) about six miles from Lexington, and near the road leading to Winchester. Of this tract of

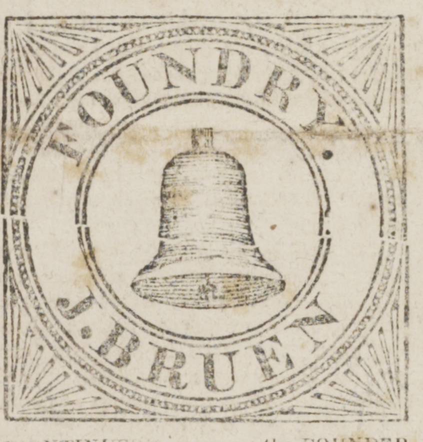
186 Acres of Land,

There are about 80 in cultivation, under good fence—never failing springs of fine water—a good comfortable Dwelling House and Barn, and other houses—an Orchard of about 300 large Apple Trees—also, Cherry, Pear and Peach Trees. For this valuable plantation, for which I have been offered $8000 I am now willing to take something less than 5000 dollars paid down. For further particulars, I refer to Mr. George Hunter, who lives on the premises.

JOHN CAUGHEY.

November 2; 1820—44$1tf

Lexington Brass, Iron & Bell



CONTINUES to carry on the FOUNDERING BUSINESS, in the town of Lexington, second door below the Theatre, Water street, where all kinds of

Brass and Iron Work for Machinery &c.

May be had on the shortest notice. Also, will be kept on hand BELLS for Taverns, Houses and Horses; refined Wagon, Carria and Gigg BOXES; Hatter's, Tailor's and FLAT IRONS; Scale Weights and Woffle Irons; Gun Mountings and Clock Castings; Rivets and Still Cocks, with many other articles too tedious to mention.

Lexington, June 18, 1819—25tf

RAGS & SALT PETRE.

CASH and PAPER will be given for the above articles at JOHNSON'S Paper Mills, at the Great Crossings.

Dec. 21, 1820. 51

FOR SALE OR RENT.

MY HOUSE & LOT, on Limestone street, opposite the Seminary. Its a convenient good Houae, with Smoke House, Stable, &c. and a pleasant part of the town. Mhe terms will be made easy. Possession can be given at any time.

GERRARD M'KENNEY.

Lexington, Dec. 13, 1820. 99

Glue Manufactory.

GLUE, superior to the imported.
MOULD and DIPPED CANDLES, also,
TWILIGHT CANDLES, (one of 12 to the pound will burn 12 hours, and wants no snuffing.)
OIL VITRIOL, Virdegris, Logwood, Coperas, Allum, best imported MOLASSES, Fresh Rice, Paints, Oil, and Putty.
Glass as usual, by

51 JOHN STICKNEY.

For Sale or to Rent,

A COTTON FACTORY,

Containing 108 Spindles & 3 Carding Machines,

WITH every necessary appurtenance, all in good order and ready for immediate business. This property is fitted up in a good brick house, located in a valuable and convenient part of the town, and will be sold separately or with the house to suit the purchaser. Terms liberal, both as to price and time of payment: and we believe, that we can assert without presumption, that no place in Kentucky would better support an establishment of its size than Versailles, where there is a regular and increasing demand for Cotton Yarns. Apply to

R. & W. B. LONG.

Versailles, Feb. 5—tf

Checks for Sale.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned, late of Philadelphia, inform the public, that they have formed a connexion in trade,

At New-Orleans,

UNDER THE FIRM OF
A. & G. ELIOTT,

For the transaction of COMMISSION BUSINESS.

ANDREW ELIOT,
GEORGE ELIOT.

New-Orleans, oct 17. 1820.—45

Sugar, Salt, Nails &c.

THE subscribers have received per the *STEAM BOAT FAYETTE*—

ORLEANS SUGAR, in Barrels,
SHAD and MACKAREL,
ALLUM and Liverpool SALT,
CUT NAILS, of all sizes.

And are in expectation of receiving within few days, a choice collection of SUMMER GOODS, all of which will be sold at their usual low prices.

TILFORD & TROTTER.

Lexington, June 20, 1820.—24

New Beer & Porter.

Connell & M'Mahon,

OFFER FOR SALE AT THEIR BREWERY,
PORTER AND BEER,

MANUFACTURED this season, which they are induced to hope will be deemed not inferior to any in the Union. They have purchased Jars which are so constructed as to emit the drink by a tap, by which private families can be henceforth supplied with such quantities and such quality as may suit their consumption and taste.

☞ Country orders executed with punctuality and despatch.

Lexington Brewery, Oct. 10.—42tf

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership of Gabriel Tandy, Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of *TANDY, THOMPSON & CO.* is this day by mutual consent dissolved. The accounts remaining due to said firm, are placed in the hands of *JAMES E. DAVIS, esq. LEWIS CASTLEMAN and TANDY & ALLEN* for collection, to whom, as respectively presented, payment is requested to be made—and their respective receipts shall be acknowledged as a sufficient discharge.

GAB'L. TANDY,
SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October, 17th, 1820.

THE Partnership of Samuel Thompson and Thomas January, trading under the firm of *THOMPSON & JANUARY*, is this day by mutual consent, dissolved. The accounts of said firm are placed in the hands of *JAMES E. DAVIS, esq.* for collection.

SAMUEL THOMPSON,
THOMAS JANUARY.

Lexington, October 17th, 1820.—43-6t

Greenville Springs,

(Harrodsburgh, Kentucky.)

THE Subscribers having taken possession of the Greenville Springs, as proprietors, inform the public that the house will be continued as when under the superintendance of John Hanna, for the accommodation of all those who may think proper to call. The arrangements that are now making, in addition to the present improvements, will enable them to render comfortable and agreeable, those who may resort to the Springs.

AMOS EDWARDS,
DANIEL M. HEARD,

Nov. 25th, 1820—50tf

Dr. Daniel M. Heard,

OFFERS his MEDICAL SERVICES to the citizens of Harrodsburgh and the circumjacent country, and pledges himself to be faithful in the discharge of his professional duties. His Shop will be at the Springs, where he may always be found, except when attending to Professional Engagements.

Greenville Springs, Nov. 25, 1820—50-6m

Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever not to trade for, or in anywise to receive a transfer or assignment of four several bonds executed by me on the 21st of Nov. 1818, to Lieudaman Norwell—The first of which was payable on the first of Jany. 1820—the second the first of Jany. 1821—the third the first of Jany. 1822—and the 4th, the 1st of January 1823. The said bonds being given agreeable to an article of agreement which has not been performed on the part of the said Norwell. Therefore, I will not pay the said bonds, or any part of them, unless compelled by law.

BENJ. RALLINS.

Dec. 14, 1820.—59*

Bags Lost.

WAS lost out of my Wagon on Saturday last, between my house and Lexington, 18 BAGS, some of them marked I. H. Also a pair of *FLAT IRONS*. Any person finding them and leaving them at Mr. Wm Huston's in Lexington, or at my house, shall be rewarded for their trouble.

JOHN HIGBEE.

South Elkhorn, Jany. 1821.—1

Woodford county, to wit:

TAKEN up by Isaac M'Cuddy on South Elkhorn, one YELLOW BAY MARE, with some white hairs mixed, about 7 years old, 5 feet high, blaze face, one hind foot white blind in the near eye—appraised to $50 this 1st day of July, 1820.

45* THOS. STEVENSON, j. p.

12 1-2 Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers on the 9th day of January last, an Apprentice Boy named GRAY BLALOCK. He is about nineteen years of age—took with him sundry winter and summer cloathing, the particulars not recollected. All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring or employing him, as we are determined to put the law in force against them.

SHRYOCK & GAUGH.

Lexington, Dec. 26th, 1820.—52

Agents for the Gazette.

We have found it necessary to appoint Agents in the different towns where the Gazette is taken throughout the U. States—to send a collector to collect the dues, the "toll would eat up the grist." Although a small sum from each: yet with the Printer, it is from small sums larger ones are to grow.

Subscribers are requested to pay their subscriptions to either of the following gentlemen.—Those who receive their papers where no agent has been appointed, are requested to remit by mail.

Bardstown—Mr. Grayson, p. m. or Mr. Barnet, Printer.
Baltimore—John S. Skinner.
Cincinnati—Post Master.
Clarksville, Ten.—Post-master.
Danville—[illegible] Barbee, p. m.
Ed[illegible]—[illegible], p. m.
[illegible]—Post-master.
Estill C. H.—Post-master.
Ellisville—Post-master.
Flemingsburgh—Mr. Ballard, p. m.
Frankfort—Mr. Crockett, p. m.
Georgetown—Mr. Sebree, p. m.
Hopkinsville—Mr. J. Bryan, p. m.
Huntsville—Post-master.
Harrodsburgh—Mr. Keller, p. m.
Jeffersonville, Ind.—Post-master.
Louisville—Mr. Gray, p. m.
Lancaster—J. P. Letcher, p. m.
Millersburgh—George Talbot, esq.
Mountsterling—Henry Daniel, esq. or the Post-master.
Monroe, Ten.—Post-master.
Maysville—Mr. Roe, p. m.
Mays Lick—Mr. Shotwell, p. m.
Mount Zion—Post-master.
Nashville, T—Joseph Norvell, esq. or the Post-master.
Natchez—Post-master.
Nicholasville—Dr. Younng, p. m.
New-Orleans—Bartlet & Cox, or Postmaster
New-Glasgow—Post-master.
Owingsville—Post-master.
Philadelphia—Mr. Bache, p. m.
Paris—Mr. Patten, p. m.
Richmond—Mr. J. Turner, Printer.
Russellville—Mr. Piper, d. p. m.
St. Louis—Mr. Henry, Printer, or Post-master.
Vincennes—Thos. Dubois & Co.
Versailles—Joseph W. Bryson, p. m.
Winchester—Mr. Ritchie, p. m.
Washington—Mr. Murphy, p. m.

Stop the Thief!!!

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber on Friday night last, a

Light Bay Horse,

ABOUT 15 hands high, shod before, a small blemish in the near eye, somewhat crease fallen, has been nicked, a small star in his forehead, the left hind foot white; has the appearance of a scar on each side of his back immediately under the saddle; he is a natural trotter; no brands or other marks recollected. Any person finding the said Horse, and delivering him to the subscriber or to Mr. Charles M'Donald in Lexington, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble—if stolen, a reward will be given for the thief if apprehended.

WM. M'DONALD.

Lexington, Nov. 7, 1820—45-3t

American Medical Recorder.

James Webster,

Publisher of the Quarterly Independent Journal, called the

American Medical Recorder,

Respectfully informs its patrons, and the Medical public generally, the work will be increased in size, in proportion to the reduction which has taken place in the price of paper and of printing; and the execution, if not superior shall at least be equal to any Medical periodical publication in the United States.

The AMERICAN MEDICAL RECORDER, for January next, that is, the first number of the fourth volume; will contain papers from Professor Francis, of New York; Professor Cooper, of Columbia S. C. Professors Davidge, Potter and Hall, of Baltimore; Dr. Tyler, of Fredericktown, Md; Drs. John Rhea Barton, Klapp, M'Clennan, Mitchel, Rousseau and Coates, of Philadelphia; and Dr. Albers, of Bremen, and the Editors; Drs. Lucachet, Bevere, Ererle, and Professor Pattison.

J. W. has been informed, that statements have been made, which if believed, are calculated to injure the American Medical Recorder; so far, however, from it being the fact, that the subscribers are withdrawing; daily the publisher, in reply, declares that, within the last two months, the additions made to the subscription l st, have exceeded fifty in number; and further, that within the same period not more than five, including Drs. Gibson and Horner have declined continuing the work.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21st, 1820. 52—3t

CUT NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

40 KEGS 3d, 4d, 6d, 8d and 10d Philadelphia CUT NAILS, of an excellent quality, by the Keg or single pound. Apply to

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lex. Aug. 8, 1820.—33

Lexington Ware House.

THE subscriber having rented of ROBERT WICKLIFFE and JOHN BRADFORD, their large BRICK WARE-HOUSE, in Water street, solicits patronage from the public. An inspection of Tobacco, &c. has been established by law, and inspectors appointed. Tobacco inspected at this Ware-house can be shipped as cheap as from any point above Frankfort, and at any season that boats can go from Louisville.

C. BRADFORD.

Sept. 1820.—37

James E. Davis,

WILL practice Law in the Fayette Courts. His office will be found over the room formerly occupied by Ja. Haggin, esq. first door below Frazer's corner. He pledges himself to be diligent and punctual in business confided to him.

Aug. 29—3&tf

BY THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale.

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of Public Lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 55, range 27 and 28, do.
51 to 55 range do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 56 in range 31, 32 and 33 do

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44 in range 1 & 2 east of the principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4, east.

At the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
Townships 35 to 44, in range 5 and 6, east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.
33, range 4, east do
29, 30 & 31 5, do.
31, 32 & 33 6, do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
11 to 13, 10 and 11 do.
6 to 13, 12 and 13 do.
8 to 12, 14 do

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the 3d Monday in January next, for the sale of
Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
7 to 10 2
2 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 8, 9 and 10 range 7, east
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 8,

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of
Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
5 to 10 range 14 west of 2 principal meridian line.
1, 9 and 10 ranges 12 and 13

At Detroit, in Michigan Teritory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of
Townships 8, 9 and 10, in ranges 4 and 5 east,
8 and 9 6
7, 8 add 9 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till the first of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. Sept. 25, 1820—42t 1 M.

Hemp Wanted.

THE highest CASH price will be given for HEMP, at the Factory of

JOHN BRAND.

Dec. 24—52-tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay the same to WM. PRENTISS, whom I have duly authorised to to receive the same, and all persons having claims on me, will please call on him for settlement.

N. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 30, 1820—48tf

HOGS' BRISTLES.

THE highest price will be given in CASH for 10,000 Pounds of clean, combed, (scalded)

HOGS' BRISTLES,

At the Brush Manufactory of the subscriber two doors below the Post Office on Main street.

JNO. LOCKWOOD.

On hand, as above, a general assortment of

BRUSHES,

Which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Lexiugton, Dec. 14th, 1820. 50

State of Kentucky:

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, SCT.
September Term, 1820.

Susanna Williamson, *Cmpl'nt.*
Against
Philip White, Abraham Brown and others, *Defendants,* } IN CHANCERY

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid by her counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the Defendants, James Taliafarro and Elizabeth his wife, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court: On motion of the complainant by her counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, James Taliaferro and Elizabeth his wife, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper published in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—atteste,

43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d.c.f.c c.

TAKEN UP by Patrick Vance, living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county, one SORREL MARE with a blaze face, branded on the near buttock with J. G. appraised to twenty-five dollars before me.

G. R. TOMPKINS,

47* Justice of the peace of Fayette cty.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THE
Lexington Public Advertiser, Worsley's, Palmer's and Hunt's

BOOK STORES,

A General Instructer;

Compiled for the use and benefit of Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, Constables, Jailors, and Jurymen, in the commonwealth of Kentucky, adapted to the laws now in force.

THIS is the most extensive work of the kind ever published in the United States, and embraces copious extracts from the most approved common law writers, on the following subjects, viz:

Accessary, Affray, Apprentice, Assignments, Arrangements, Arrest, Arson, Assault, Awards, Bail, Barratry, Bonds, Burglary, Carriers, Certiorari, Commitment, Constables, Coroners, Covenants, Criminals, Confession, Distress, Escapes, Evidence, Felony, Hue and Cry, Homicide, Habeas Corpus, Infants, Information, Jail and Jailor, Judgments, Juries and Jurors, Justices of the Peace, Larceny, Libel, Lunatics, Maim, Maintenance, Mandamus, Misdemeanor, Nuisence, Oaths, Pardon, Perjury, Prison Breaking, Process, Rape, Recognizance, Rescue, Restitution of Stolen Goods. Riot, Rout and unlawful assembly, Robbery, Search Warrant, Sheriff, Slander, Sureties for the peace, Sureties for good behaviour, Treason, Treasure found, Warrant, Wife and Women;—Together with the statutary provisions, on these as well as every subject coming within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, which will enable the inferior judicial, as well as executive officers of the government, to perform their respective duties with promptitude and safety.

This work will be also enriched with nearly four hundred precedents or forms, comprising not only all such as are used in legal proceedings, but all that are necessary for the farmer, Mechanic, Manufacturer or Merchant, as well as all other private citizens, and enablidg every man to become his own lawyer, and transact all his business without the aid of counsel.

The above work will be for Sale at the Book-Store of W. W. WORSLEY, Lexington

☞ As there are but a few copies printed, those who are desirous of purchasing will do well to apply soon.

Lexington, Nov 20.—41

State of Kentucky:

Bath Circuit, Sct: September Term, 1820.

David and James Trimble, *Complainants,*
Against
Henry Myers' devisees, *Defendants,*
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Peter Myers, Jr. Phillip Unkfair and Margarett his wife, late Margarett Myers, John Hayns and Mary his wife, late Mary Myers, and Susannah Myers, and Margarett Walters, James Myers, Sarah Myers, Charles Myers, Sarah Myers, John Myers, Jacob Gitsodenner and the unknown heirs of Elizabeth Gitsodenner, Henry Myers, Abraham Myers, Joust Myers, Polly Myers, Lucinda Myers, and Paulinda Myers, are no inhabitants of this commonwealth—and they having not entered their appearance herein agreeably to law, and the rules of this court—It is therefore ordered, That they enter their appearance herein, on or before the first day of our next March term, and file their answer, plea or demurer, otherwise the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed against them, and the matters and things therein decreed; and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be duly inserted in some duly authorised newspaper of Kentucky for two months successively according to law.

A copy—Test,

4 A. TRUMBO, Jnr. d c.

State of Kentucky:

Bath Circuit, Sct:
September Term, 1820.

William Goodwin's heirs, *Complainants,*
Against
Henry Myers's heirs, *Defendants,*
IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainants by their attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Peters Myer, Phillip Unkfair, and Margarett his wife, late Margarett Myers, John Hayns and Mary his wife, late Mary Myers, Susannah Myers, children of Peter Myers, who was brother of Jacob Myers, and Margarett Walters, late Margarett Myers, daughter of Valentine Myers, Jr. who was brother of Jacob Myers, decd. and Chas. Myers, Sarah Myers and John Myers, children and heirs at law of Valentine Myers, Jr. decd. and James and Sarah Myers, heirs at law of *Michael Myers*, decd and the non-resident and unknown defendants, the heirs at law of Elizabeth Gitsodenner, late Elizabeth *Myers*, daughter of Joust *Myers*, who was brother of Jacob *Myers*, decd. are no inhabitants of this commonwealth, and they having not entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and rules of this court—It is therefore ordered, That they enter their appearance herein on or before the first day of our next *March* term, and file their answers, plea, or demurer, otherwise the complainant's bill will be taken for confessed against them, and the matters and things therein decreed—And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be duly inserted in some duly authorised newspaper of Kentucky, for two months successively according to law.

A cop—Test,

4 *A. TRUMBO, Jr. d. c.*

LESLIE COMBS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS REMOVED his OFFICE to Mr. Morton's Brick Building on Main-street, nearly opposite the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank and next door above Messrs. John S Snead & Co.

P. S. He will continue to attend the U. S. Circuit Court at Frankfort, Ky. Non-residents and others who engage his services in tha Court, may rely on his best exertions to pro motehe their interest.

November 22, 1820.

HEMP.

THE HIGHEST PRICE CASH IN HAND,

Given for Hemp,

Delivered at the Rope Walk formerly the property of JAMES KERRS, dec'd. on Water-street. HENRY WATT

Lexington, February 5, 1819—tf

Kentucky Gazette.

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8.

PARSON CUSHMAN'S LETTER.

In order to understand this gentleman's letter fully our readers must be informed that he is a member of congress from the state of Maine—and that Mr. Holmes, so well known for his patriotic efforts in Boston during the last war, is a Senator, also from the state of Maine; and that his period of service expires on the 4th of March next. He voted for the admission of Missouri, and if Mr. Cushman can, by traducing the slave states, cast a shade on the conduct of Mr. Holmes there is a prospect of supplanting him.—Mr. Cushman appears to have laid bye the books which belong to his profession, that would teach him the golden rule of doing unto all men as he would have them do unto him, and adopted the rule which makes the ends justify the means—The end with Mr. Cushman is no doubt a snug birth in the Senate of the United States; but the means of attempting to rouse his friends to serve his selfish views, by representations the most vile that were ever uttered, is more than we expected to hear; and we should tremble for the safety of the Union if we were not well assured of the great worth of the people in the youngest of the sister states. The popularity of Mr. Holmes who was elected to the Senate of the United States after his vote at the last session in favor of Missouri was known, is the best evidence we can ask in favor of our brethren of Maine.—Our Eastern brethren must remember the great sacrifice by the Southern and Western states in agreeing to exclude slavery from the old territory northwest of the river Ohio—a territory out of which three states have been already formed, and enough left for several more. This agreement on the part of the slave states deprived her citizens, who fought the very battles which gained our liberty, of the right to settle on lands granted as the only reward in the power of the country to give. We are still of opinion that the members in congress from the free states do not represent the sentiments of the population of that section of country—not all the coloring given to the subject in the late war could detach the feelings of the people of the northeast from their distressed and affected brethren of the southwest, and the present attempts will no doubt end like the last, in the disgrace of the bold projectors.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 25, 1820.

DEAR SIR,

With the business before congress the public prints from time to time acquaint you. Missouri, you have seen by a vote of the House, has been refused admission into the Union. In this vote all New-England, including Vermont and Maine, were unanimous with a solitary exception At this unanimity some of our republican friends, judging from the *moanings* of certain Eastern papers, and straws indicate the current of air, seem to be alarmed. But why so *sensitive?* What more is to be apprehended from the union of one grand division of our country, than the other? In the South you behold eleven states, all contiguous, some proud and aspiring, all united to a man. In this unanimity there seems to be perceived no danger; nothing inauspicious to liberty; nothing formidable to the integrity of the union; nothing to disturb equanimity, or to excite an unpleasant sensation in a patriot bosom. But in an unanimity in the other division, though far less perfect, they seem to spy out something like treason—some dark design—some nefarious plot of a second *Hartford Convention*, to dismember our grand confederated republic! Parties, it is said, are formed by sectional lines, and have a geographical discrimination. What then? The contest of the parties does not arise out of this circumstance. It has a very different origin. It is not bounded by lines. Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, are more unanimous than New England, though separated from the latter by the intervention of several of the larger states. But if the demarcation were sectional, I ask, why more alarmed at a union in the northern, than in the southern states? Is southern wisdom unerring? and southern patriotism immaculate; while those of the north are dim-sighted, misguided, spurious, and adulterated? In what does this superiority of the south consist? In solid sense, manly wisdom, and substantial literature, I boldly aver, they have no pre-eminence. In enlightened patriotism, they have nothing to boast. Their feelings and views are not less local and circumscribed. Their attachment to the Union is not stronger, nor supported on a more genuine basis. In what, then, do they excel us? In nothing but a specious declamatory elocution, calculated for show and momentary excitement. Is it not, sir, the most fortunate for those who are laboring to make an opposition to the farther extension of slavery unpopular and odious, by resolving it into a *federal artifice*, to raise the party from its present prostration, into power. For it happens to be the fact, that the states the most unequivocally republican, are the most decidedly united against this extension. The federal mixture in the representation of these states, is but the *small dust of the balance*. The greater part of this small ingredient, the delegation from Massachusetts excepted, voted against restriction, and also for the admission of Missouri, the *repugnance* of her constitution to that of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. TAYLOR the mover of the restriction, is a sturdy independent republican; neither a *Bucktail* nor a *Clintonian*. That Federalism will ultimately profit by the conflict, there can be but little doubt. But it will be in a way very different from that insinuated. The moral sense and the political sentiments in the Eastern section of the country, recoil from the very idea of slavery—at holding any portion of the human race in bondage. And if the leading republicans, the champions of liberty, countenance the atrocity, beyond the original compact, real friends to humanity and freedom, of every description, forgetting former animosities, will coalesce for the promotion of more benevolent purposes. In the most of the states which contend for restriction, federalist and republican are scarcely known. Restriction, or no restriction, are the points on which elections there turn. Even in Maine, where it was contemplated by our most efficient characters, to put the advocates for restriction into the back ground, and powerful engines were prepared to effect the purpose; the people have supported these advocates, and given them unequivocal proofs of approbation. The choice of our Senators furnishes no fact, received in a true light, that leads to a different inference. There was no direct appeal to the people. The conduct of the one could not have been distinctly foreseen; and the course pursued by the other did not facilitate, but rendered more difficult his election. But for the Missouri question, there probably would have been little, or no opposition. He could hardly have succeeded but for the influence of previous arrangements, his own address and management, and the uncommon exertion of *efficient* friends.—No other man could have withstood the popular current.

I am not, sir, one of those who ascribe *thorough corruption* or *immaculate patriotism* to statemen or politicians They usually act from mixed motives From this opinion of public characters, I am inclined to believe that some of our *wise men in the East*, in the course which they are desirous to have pursued, are not wholly disinterested. But whether their object be selfish or patriotic, or partly both, they egregiously err, if they calculate on obtaining any considerable boon from tameness of spirit, facility of temper, or subserviency to the views of their Southern brethren. The same management which is attended with success in a limited circle, is of but little use in an extened hemisphere. It were vain in political transactions to expect much from the strength of friendships or a sense of political obligation. What did Maine gain for all her dutifulness, loyalty and patriotism, during embargoes, restrictions and war? She filled with able bodied men the ranks of the national army. Her spirited militia at the call of the government, were ready to rally round the standard of the Union. Her merchants generously made the most self depriving sacrifices. Her valorous sons fought, and suffered, and bled in the common cause of their country. For this uncommon merit, which were it in a slave, would have procured kindness from a benevolent master, what has Maine received? Shall I speak, or shall I keep silence? Her hardy veterans of the revolution, covered with glory as with scars, who upon disbanding the patriotic army, retired to the wilderness and there exhausted their meridian strength in making it a *fruitful field*, are denied their hard earned boon, and doomed, after a life of poverty and toil, to go down sorrowing to the grave.

Who in reflecting upon these things can refrain from tears! What heart so obdurate as not to feel for the aged hero—the *war-worn soldier*, who, just as he was tasting the comfort, finds all of a sudden snatched from his lips, the cup which was ministering to him the *balm of hurt minds?*—But this is not the whole truth. What was her reception when she presented herself for a reasonable favor? You, sir, are acquainted; and it could scarcely have been more forbidding had she been a member of the northern confederacy, joined the coalition of Kings for the extermination of the republic, or taken an active part in the *Hartford Convention*. The truth is, the South is not wanting in management, in address, or penetration. She understands and pursues her own interests. And it would betray an ignorance of her spirit to expect that from her favor which would be denied by her policy.—But, perhaps, there are those who have ulterior objects, not comprised in *military post roads* or remuneration for martial achievements. Before they take any decisive steps, let them ponder well—let them with some attention observe the *signs of the times*.—These do not augur perpetuity, or uninterrupted succession to the Southern dynasty. The spirit engendered by the question now agitated, will not fail of producing some effect upon the affairs of the nation. By its natural operation, it may place power in hands very different from those now contemplated. In this aspect of things, wisdom may demand the most cautious movements. No calculation can be made with certainty. Any previous arrangements may fail of the desired effect—and a premature compromise may forever blast the hopes of a patriotic ambition, and put the object far from its grasp, which otherwise might have courted its acceptance.—Should the states now united against the farther extension of slavery, also unite their strength for the attainment of a different object, it were futile in Maine to exhaust her unavailing efforts in a different direction. In this case she would alienate more friends on the one hand than she could hope to gain on the other.—No, sir, Maine has a common interest with her sister states in the vicinity. With them she ought to have a *common band of union*—and if I understand her genius, she never will be prevailed upon by the most efficient of her citizens to forsake her natural friends, and throw herself in the arms of strangers. A policy so preposterous ill accords with the sober sense of the people The slave-holding states, actuated by two of the most powerful passions which influence the conduct of men, the *love of property* and the *love of power*, are united in a common cause for *sectional ascendancy*. Ought the other states to remain as indifferent spectators? Ought they tamely to look on, and passively behold, not only the sceptre, but every ensign of power departing from them? Ought they not rather to learn wisdom from their rivals? Ought they not to take a manly attitude, and say to *undue ascendancy*, hitherto thou hast come, but thou shalt proceed no farther—and here shall thy proud attempts be staid?

Action and re-action, sir, you know, are equal. In the natural world they preserve that equilibrium on which depends the safety of the system. A similar effect is not unfrequently produced in a nation by the counteracting influences of different sections. A balance of power, salutary and invigorating to the whole is hereby preserved.

"All nature's difference
"Keeps all nature's peace."

Under the specious pretext of adding strength and perpetuity to the whole, we should not weaken the parts. Impair them, and the structure itself will sink into ruins. Viewing the subject in this light, I question the correctness of the policy which would urge sacrifices on the altar of conciliation. Not on the indiscriminate offerings of peace, but on the *balance of power*, depends the safety of the republic. The representatives from the East and North have been sufficiently partial in their attachments They are sincerely desirous of preserving the integrity of the Union, and to live in harmony with their sister states and brethren to the South. But if the *sine qua non* of amity and concord be self-immolation, and the sapping of the foundation of our national edifice, the most beautiful structure of liberty the world ever beheld, they cannot subscribe to the conditions. To secure a momentary calm to themselves, they cannot consent to entail on their posterity a series of the most deleterious evils.—There are some sacrifices too great to be made even for the *all glorious blessing of peace!*

Such, sir, are my reflections on the subjects, which are not without interest to the people of Maine, and their rulers With some of the latter, I fear, my opinions and views are not in unison. I have no personal designs; I feel for the honor of Maine. I am anxious for her consistency of character—and I humbly trust in Heaven that she will never be so unguarded as to sanction a policy which must degrade her in public estimation, and fix on her escutcheon a stain—a *black stain*—which nothing could obliterate.

With sentiments of high respect, I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JOSHUA CUSHMAN.

N. B. This letter is not intended for *publicity*. It is addressed to *you* and *other confidential* friends.

CAUTION.

We have copied from a Norfolk paper, Wm Anderson's statement, from which it appears the public may expect additional efforts at imposition in the form of a book. If Mr. Anderson could write or employ some person to write such a work as *Defoe's Robinson Crusoe*, there would be no objection; but when fabrications are given as facts, no matter how well the work is executed, it ought to be scouted from society, as an insult on the good sense of the people.

Mr. Anderson may amuse his readers with countries so little known in America, that he can not be exposed; but if we form an opinion from what is known, his narrative will not be worth reading. From Pittsburgh he shipped tobacco and cotton for New Orleans. We do not say this may never happen, but that such a shipment has not yet taken place, is well known to every person acquainted with the commerce of this country. And bear skins were at that period so valuable, that they paid for transportation by land to the Atlantic ports, and were not sent from Pittsburgh, via New Orleans.

The shipment of flour and dry goods from New Orleans, (which was then a Spanish port) to Rio Jeneiro, a Portuguese port more convenint to towns in Europe or the U. States than to New Orleans, is another absurdity sufficient to stagger belief, even if it were unconnected with the shipments from Pittsburg.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON, JAN. 15.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

The following narrative was handed us a few days since, for publication, by Mr. William Anderson, who is the subject of it. We had a long and interesting conversation with him, during which he communicated many facts and circumstances, leaving on our minds an entire conviction that he has passed through the scenes which he describes. We may give some further particulars of his history in a future number: in the mean time we will only say, he is a man of strong uncultivated mind, of plain and unsophisticated manners, and possesses a very retensive memory, which has enabled him (though debared the privilege of committing any fact to paper) during this involuntary exile from his country, to keep a register of events and occurrences so correctly that he is willing to give them to the public under the sanction of an oath; having previously established his claims to credability. He has left this place for Winchister, and we are in daily expectation of hearing of his safe arrival among his friends.

William Anderson, aged thirty-seven years, (son of David Anderson, farmer) a native of this state, was born at Chesnut Leveal, Frederick county, near Winchester. About the 15th January, 1802, having entered into partnerphip with *George Johnson*, a young man about his own age, son of a farmer of the same name, also residing in Frederick county, they left the place of their nativity for Pittsburg, whence they proceeded, with a number of flat-bottomed boats, loaded with *venison, hams, bear skins, flour, whiskey, tobacco, and some cotton*, down the Ohio to New Orleans; here, having sold their cargo, they purchased a brig called the betsey of New Orleans, navigated by captain George Edwards, and took in a cargo of flour and dry-goods, for account of Mr. George Morgan of New Orleans and Mr. William Morgan of New York, and sailed from that port on the 10th October of the same year, on a trading voyage for Rio Janaeiro, where they disposed of the cargo for specie; thence they were to proceed up the Red Sea, and down the coast of Coromandel for Canton. On or about the 10th October, 1803, Anderson and Johnson, with four seamen and two negroe boys, being ashore on a fowling excursion on the Arabian shore near Macolla, were captured by a party of wild Arabs. Anderson and Johnson were seperated from their companions, and carried to the Persian Gulph, where they were sold to an Arab who was sheik of Russelkaima known in that country by the name of sheik Abdallah, chief of the Wahabee pirates. What become of the seamen and negroes he cannot even conjecture. After acquiring a tolerably correct knowledge of the language, and becoming useful in the military service, they were treated with great kindness; and at the expiration of two years and a half, they were transferred, under strong recommendations, to the Gwicuar, prince of Guzzerat, residing at Brodera, the chief town of that principality. They were now invested with a command in the army of the Gwicuar, and contended with the forces of the British East India Company, until the death of the Gwicuar on the succession of his son to the government, he made peace with the English, who demanded that Anderson and Johnson should be given up to them—the demand, however was not acceeded to.

At this juncture the Malhratta states were engaged in active hostilities against the English, and Anderson and Johnson were sent to join the standard of Pesantrow Holkar, one of their chiefs. The Mahratta forces were very successful, until the general pacification of the European continent enabling the English to reinforce their army very considerably, the Mahrattas were unable longer to contend with them, and suffered a total defeat on the 25th of April, 1817, in a general engagement with the British under General Malcolm, on the plains of Meedpour, in which battle *Johnson was killed*. The Mahratta army being now completely put to the route, and the English and their allies in full possession of the country, Anderson bethought himself of an expedient to make his escape, and for this purpose disguised himself in the character of a Mahometan pilgrim going to Mecca, and made his escape to Muscat, where he was seized by the sultan, put on board the East India company's brig Vestal, Captain Watson, and carried to Bombay.

Not finding any American consul, or American shipping at Bombay, he was compelled to work his passage on board the British East India ship Hertfordshire, Captain Hope, to Canton, and thence to the port of London, where he arrived about the 17th or 18th of September last, and made known his circumstances to Colonel Aspinwall, American consul at that port, who treated him with great kindness, nad sent him home in the ship *Henry Clay*, Captain Gantt, which arrived in Hampton Roads on the third inst. whence he came up to this place. He feels filled with gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence, that he is once more permitted to tread his native soil, although in a very destitute condition.—It is his intention to proceed immediately to the place of his birth, and as soon as circumstances will permit, to publish a correct narrative of the interesting scenes through which he has passed, during an exile of eignteen years in a country where civilization is almost a stranger. He has ample materials for such a history, which in the hands of a man of erudition, would, he thinks, yield a volume no less gratifying to the curious than useful to the historian.

We find in the New York National Advocate of the 19th, the following interesting letter:

Copy of a letter from Mr. Jefferson.

DEAR SIR:—I ought sooner to have thanked you for your sketch of the Court of Death, which we have all contemplated with great approbation of the composition and design. It presents to the eye more morality than many written volumns, and with impressions much more durable and indelible. *I have been sensible that the scriptural paintings in the catholic church produces deeper impressions on the people generally than they receive from reading the books themselves with much more good to others.* I hope Mr Rembrandt Peale will receive for himself not only the future fame he is destined to acquire, but immediate and just compensation for the present, for I sincerely wish prosperity and happiness to all you and yours.

TH: JEFFERSON.

C. W. PEALE, Esq.

SALEM, JAN. 17, 1821.

NATIONAL BANKRUPT LAW.

We are happy to see Congress again engaged on this subject, and hope the will not again defer it to the heels of the session, and thus give it the go-by. In whatever light we view it, whether in regard to the Debtor or the Creditor, we deem a Bankrupt Law indispensibly.—Can it be just or proper, that a power which the States have vested exclusively in Congress should remain dormant? We think they are bound to exercise those powers over which the States have given them the entire and exclusive controul. The great objection in this quarter to a Bankrupt Law, is, that it may open the door to fraud. But we ask, can any system be more fraudulent or unjust, than that by which the Debtor has the right to choose between his Creditors and give to some the whole amount of their debts, whilst others receive not a farthing. If any one creditor ought to suffer rather than another, it should be him who gave the debtor credit, and enabled him to impose on others. But under the present system, this plain and fair principle is entirely reversed. The person who enables another to assume the appearance or a man of property, is deemed an *honorary* creditor, and sweeps all the stakes from the board, and leavs common and fair creditors not a mill for their demands. Mr. Degrand, in his valuable Report, calculates the number of Bankrupts in the Union at halfa million. We should think this rather an over-estimate, and not made with his usual and accustomed accuracy. But admitting the number to be half his estimate—how unrighteous, how unjust, and how impolitic is it, to lock up the industry and paralyze the efforts of a fortieth part of the whole population of the country. Our country is peculiarly a commercial country.—The enterprise of our citizens is justly esteemed by all who value the interest or prosperity of the nation. It has given us wealth at home, and honour abroad. The most enterprising are ever subject to the greatest reverses, and most disasterous disappointments, in their calculations. What depends on the winds, the waves, and the markets, must surely be in incalculable danger. Let us not then hold up chains and dungeons to deter from enterprise. Let not the mind be forever fettered with obligations from which it can never hope to be freed.—Let not the unfortunate merchant look beyond the grave as his only resource. Let him not pine and languish in hopeless despair, an abject slave amidst freemen. Every discouragement to enterprise is fatal to morals. Nothing is so prejudicial to the health of the mind or body, as inactivity. What inducement to exertion can the unfortunate creditor have, who is sure, the moment he earns a cent, it will go to pay a bill of cost? What inducement can his friend have to help him into business, when he knows all he can spare to him will be taken in the grasp of the least deserving, because the most remorseless creditor. Beyond hope of relief, he seeks to drown his anguish in the stimulating draught and sinks the faculties of his mind and the health of his body at the same time, and in the lazar-houses closes his miserable existence.

Nothing in our opinion can add more to the prosperity of the country, than relieving from their debts the great body of Bankrupts in the nation. In doing this, the nation will be benefitted, without injury to the creditors. For the nation will add to the number of its useful hands, and the creditors will have their books cleared of bad and hopeless debts.

FROM THE NEW-YORK GAZETTE

NATIONAL CALENDER.

Many of our readers are perhaps not acquainted with the expenses in the several departments of our government. We subjoin some of them for their information.

The President of United States has per annum 25000 dollars.

Department of State.—The Secretary of State of the United States has a salary per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, nine other clerks a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 14,110 dollars —20,110.

Treasury Department.—The Secretary of the Treasury Department of the United States has a salary, per year, of 6,000 dollars; he has under him a chief clerk, six other clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 9,110 dollars—15,110 dollars. The first Comptroller of the Treasury has a salary of 3,600 dollars; he has under him, 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 18,660 dollars —22,160. The second Comptroller of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 11 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 12,960 dollars—15,960. The first Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars he has under him 13 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,610 dollars—18,610. The second Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 15 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 17,610 dollars; 20,610. The third Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 34 clerks a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to 37,710 dollars; 40,710. The fourth Auditor of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars: he has under him 13 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 15,460 dollars; 18,160. The fifth Auditor of the Treasuay has a salary of 3,000; he has under him 9 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 10,910 dollars; 13,910. The Treasurer of the United States has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 6,860 dollars; 9,860. The Register of the Treasury has a salary of 3,000 dollars; he has under him 21 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to 22,850 dollars; 25, 850.

War Department.—The Secretary of War of the United States. has a salary of six thousand dollars; he has under him 33 clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger whose salaries amount to thirty-seven thousand dollars; forty-three thousand dollars.

Navy Department.—The Secretary of the Navy of the United States has a salary of six thousand dollars; he has under him 6 clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to eight thousand six hundred and ten dollars; the board of Navy Commissioners consists of three, whose salaries amount to ten thousand five hundred dollars; they have a secretary, chief clerk, a drafts-man and messenger whose salaries amount to nine thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; thirty-five thousand and seventy.

General Post Office.—The Post master General of the United States has a salary of four thousand dollars; he has under him two assistants, 22 clerks, a messenger, and assistant messenger, whose salaries amount to twenty-eight thousand, three hundred and sixty dollars; thirty-two thousand, three hundred and sixty.

The Judiciary.—The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has a salary of five thousand dollars; there are six Associate Justices, whose salaries amount to twenty-seven thousand dollars; the Attorney General has three thousand, five hundred dollars; thirty-five thousand, five hundred.

Revenue.—The Commissioner of the Revenue of the United States has a salary of three thousand dollars; he has four clerks and a messenger, whose salaries amount to four thousand, seven hundred and sixty dollars; seven thousand, seven hundred and sixty.

Land Office.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has a salary of three thousand dollars; he has twenty three clerks, and a messenger, whose salaries amount to twenty-two thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars; twenty five thousand, nine hundred and and sixty.

Patent Office.—There is a Superintendant, clerk, and messenger in this department, whose salaries amount to two thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Total amount of the preceeding items four hundred thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Miscellaneous.—The officers of the United States Mint consist of a director, treasurer, chief coiner, an assayer, a melter and refiner, an engraver, and the treasurer's clerk.

In the United Statees there are

Collectors of the customs,	99
Naval officers,	14
Surveyors of customs,	71
Public appraisers,	11
Inspectors of customs,	360
Weighers,	49
Gaugers,	13
Measurers,	12
Superintendants and keepers of light houses,	75

The United States have seven public ministers resident:—at Great Britain, France, Russia,, Spain, &c. four consuls to the Barbary Powers; and seventy commercial consuls and agents, resident in various part of the world.

Let the above expenses be compared with those of a monarchial government, and they will appear very small, not more than a "drop to the bucket." May we all be sensible of the blessings we enjoy as a nation, and prize them accordingly.

Boston, Nov. 27.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

The Louisville Public Advertiser states, that the Steam Boat, Fire Fly, Capt. Ruble, sunk about 30 miles below Louisville, by the ice. Her cargo 40 bales cotton, some linen and lead. The former article has been saved, but the two latter remain in the boat under water.

The Ohio river is in fine boating order. The Steam Boats Peragon, Ross, Car of Commerce and several others are daily expected at Louisville from below.—The Steam Boat Providence of 430 tons, is advertised at Louisville to depart on the 20th for the Havanna, in the Island of Cube, we understand this is the commencement of a regular line of steam packets which the Messrs. Johnsons of Scott County, are about to establish.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Under this head we have nothing to offer of a late date, no arrivals since our last from any distant port. Our harbours North of the Chessepeak are generally closed by ice. Few vessels attempt to enter them in the winter, and the most of those are driven to seek shelter in some Southern port. The political state of Europe is such that we may expect important events in the spring. The congress of sovereigns will no doubt break up without any cordial combination. It is impossible for ambitious crowned heads to unite long in any plan, which is not imposed upon them by feelings of fear. Some wise politician has predicted, that we shall in 1821 hear of Napoletan and the duke of Wellington fighting under the same banners against the powers of the north, stranger things than theis has appeared during the late wars in Europe. Spain, & Portugal, are out of the reach of external enemies but, Italy, we fear, is doomed to experience great troubles in accomplishing her revolution.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening the 6th inst. by the Rev. Robert Cunningham, Mr. GEORGE BOSWELL, Merchant, to Miss MARY, daughter of Oliver Keen, Esq. all of this place.

On Sunday evening last, by the Rev. C. W. Cloud, Mr. ANDREW M'CLANE, formerly of Lancaster, Pa. to Miss Elizabeth Price of this town.

Congressional.

SYTURDAY, JANUARY 20.

IN SENATE.

THE SEDITION LAW.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolutions declaring the late sedition law unconstitutional, and to indemnify those who suffered damages under it—the motion of Mr. *Walker*, of Geo. made some days ago, to postpone the resolutions indefinitely, being still under consideration.

Mr. *Barbour* again addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions, and in reply to their opponents.

Mr. *Smith* also again spoke in reply to Mr. Barbour and others who advocated the resolutions.

Mr. *Macon* likewise spoke again in support of the resolutions, and in defence of the opinions he had previously advanced.

Mr. *Holmes*, of Maine, spoke at length against postponing the resolutions, though he preferred legislating for the particular case of Matthew Lyon.

Mr. *Walker*, of Geogia, spoke again to vindicate his opposition to these resolutions.

The qnestion was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, and was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Chandler, Dana, Eaton, Elliot, Gaillaird, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson, of Lou. King, of N. York, Lanman, Lloyd, Mills, Morril, Noble, Otis, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Smith, Taylor, Van Dyke, Walker of Geo. Williams, of Tenn.—24.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Dickerson, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes of Miss. Johnson, of Ken. King, of Alab. Lowrie, Macon, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Stokes, Talbot, Thomas, Trimble, Walker, of Alab. Williams, of Miss.—19.

So the Report and resolutions were rejected.

Mr. *Barbour* then gave notice that he should on monday ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Matthew Lyon.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JANUARY 24.

MISSOURI.

The House then on motion of Mr. Eustis, resolved itself into a committe of the whole, Mr. Hackley being called to the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the——day of——next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever: Provided That, so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The Resolution having been read—on motion of Mr. *Eustis*, the blanks in the resolution were filled with the 1st day of October sext.

Mr. *Foot* moved to postpone the resolusion, in order to take up that from the Senate, under the impression that doing so would facilitate a final decision on the subject.

Mr. *Lowndes* suggested that, in all probability, nothing would be gained by this course, as the same question now before the house might, and probably would, be brought up by a motion to amend the resolve of the Senate.

The motion to postpone was negatived.

No debate arising—

The Chairman put the question to agree to the resolution, and it was negatived by a large majority.

The committee then rose and reported their decision to the house.

The Speaker put the question on agreeing to the amendments made in in committee, by (filling the blanks in the resolution.)

It being objected, that the report of the Committee had been to *reject* the resolution—

The *Speaker* decided that no committee, whether select or of the whole house has the power of rejecting any bill or resolution referred to it. Bills and resolutions are referred to committees to be discussed and amended or not, and not to be agreed to or rejected in form, though sometimes virtually rejected by striking out their vital parts.

This decision was objected to by Mr. *Randolph*, Mr. *Barbour* and Mr. *Cobb*, but justified by Mr. *Sergeant* and in part at least by Mr. *Lowndes*. In the end, however, no appeal was taken from the decision of the chair.

The House having agreed to the amendments made in committee of the whole—

The question was pnt, without debate, on ordering the resolution to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by Yeas and Nays.—YEAS 6, NAYS 146.

So the resolutiou was rejected.

After a pause—

Mr. *Clay* rose, and gave notice, that, if no other gentleman made any motion on the subject, he should on the day after to-morrow move to go into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into a consideration *the resolution from the Senate* on the subject of Missouri.

In the House of Representatives of the United States on the 22d January, the Bill for reducing the Army passed to the third reading—Yeas 109, Nays 47: As but little doubt remains of the final passage of this bill, interesting to the whole community, we insert it, as ordered to a third reading.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with a due proportion of field and company officers, according to the present organization of companies, and in such proportions of artillery and infantry as the President of the United States shall direct; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained in service.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the corps of ordinance shall be retained in service, and shall hereafter consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colnonel, one Major, six Captains, six First Lieutenants, six Second Lieutenants, and six Third Lieutenants.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of the troops now in service, in such manner as to form and complete the corps to be retained in service under this act, attaching the corps of light artillery to the corps of artillery, and the corps of riflemen to the infantry and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, to be discharged from the service.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one brigade general, with one aid-de-camp, one inspector general, and one assistant adjutant general there shall also be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with as many assistant deputy quartermasters as the service may require to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall perform all the duties which may be required of them in the quartermaster's department, and in the department of the commissary general of subsistence, and who shall receive, as a compensation for their services, fifteen dollars per month in addition to their monthly pay; and one judge advocate, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a colonel of cavalry, as heretofore prescribed by law; there shall also be a paymaster general, with a salary as heretofore fixed by law, commissary general of purchases, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one assistant commissary general of purchases, whose compensation shall not exceed two and a half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and two military storekeepers, to be compensated as heretofore; one commissary general of subsistence, one surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one apothecary general, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be to each regiment of infantry, and to each battalion of artillery, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be discharged from the service of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall keep an office in the City of Washington, and, in addition to the duties which may be assigned to him by the President of the United States, he shall keep a record of all trials by general courts martial, and report the decisions.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the army, whose continuance in service is not provided for by this act, shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and that to each commissioned officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, there shall be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he will be entitled at the time of his discharge, three months pay.

Indiana Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 8, 1821.

Report of the Judiciary Committee,

On the subject of the correspondence between the Governor of this state, and the acting governor of the state of Kentucky, respecting fugitives from the justice of this state.

Mr. Merrell, from the judiciary committee, submitted the following report:

The judiciary committee have, according to order, had the communication of his excellency the governor respecting the demand made by him on the acting governor of Kentucky, of certain fugitives from justice, and have agreed to report as follows:

From the papers before your committee, it appears that Robert Stevens, a member of the Kentucky Legislature, and others, having been indicted at the November Term of the Harrison Circuit Court, for manstealing, were demanded of the acting governor of Kentucky, as fugitives from justice, and that the legislature of Kentucky, on being informed of the demand made, did, by resolution, refuse the surrender of Stevens, and the same was also refused by the acting governor of Kentucky. The point, principally relied on, by the Legislature, in their refusal to deliver up Mr. Stevens, is, that the law of Indiana, for the violation of which he had been indicted, is inconsistent with the constitution of the United States The indictment, among other things, charges Stevens and others, with having feloniously and forcibly arrested Susan, a woman of color, with a design to take her, the said Susan, out of this state, (to-wit: Indiana.) without establishing the claim of them, the said Stevens and others, according to the laws of this state and of the United States.

To prove the unconstitutionality of the law under which this indictment was founded, a clause of the second section of the 4th article of the constitution of the United States is referred to, which is as follows:

"No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

From this clause a conclusion is drawn that Congress has the sole power to regulate the mode of claiming persons owing service and labor in one state and escaping to another and of punishing all abuses that may accrue from improper claims: but your committee cannot admit the justness of the above conclusions—they would infer, that as states are only prohibited from discharging the obligations to serve, this single prohibition implies, that any other regulation of the subject might be made at the discretion of the several states, and a further proof that no more was intended than to prohibit one state from emancipating the slaves of another, may be found in the tenth article amendatory to the Constitution, which provides, that the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people.

The law of the United States respecting persons escaping from their masters, fixes no penalty for abuses that arise under it; and though it is said that the courts of Kentucky will remunerate him who may illegally be seized and brought thither without just cause: yet those courts cannot punish criminal offences committed in another state, nor can it be admitted for a moment that those states alone, where slavery is tolerated, are to try the right to freedom where it is disputed and to prohibit and punish manstealing. Though the law of Congress provides that judges, magistrates of counties, &c. in certain cases, may give a certificate by which a fugitive, owing service or labor, may be recovered: Yet this law, so far as it imposes duties on state officers, is not binding, for, if such were the case, they might, in time, be altogether perverted from what our constitution intended. If, therefore, the Constitution of the United States requiring the person owing service or labor to be delivered up on claim of the party to whom the service or labor is due is to affect state officers, state laws then ought to be made. No claim can be recognized nor delivery made unless by a competent court. If no state law on the subject be made, our courts have nothing to guide them in aiding a claim guaranteed by the constitution of the United States.—As, therefore, Congress has not provided that abuses, under this law should be punished, and from the small number of the United States' judges who are authorized to act, much inconvenience would arise, it become both the right and the duty of our state to pass some law on the subject; and, though our statute may not please the unfortunate slave holder in every respect, yet so far is it from discharging from service and labor, that it provides that state officers shall aid the restoration of fugitives from labor to the claimant, that as speedy a decision should be had as in questions of far less consequence than freedom, and that a penalty should be imposed upon those who, unauthorised either by the laws of the United States or of this state, commit violence on others, who, by our constitution, are presumed to be free.

Your committee cannot but view with regret the course that has been pursued by our sister state, and which if persisted in, may be attended with the most fearful consequences. If the violators of our laws find protection in another state, and the mere provisions of the constitution that fugitives from justice shall be surrendered, are disregarded, then indeed, we may predict a speedy dissolution of those bonds, under which we have hitherto acted as members of one family—when our rights are again invaded, force may be repelled with force.

That such expedients may not be adopted is ardently to be desired, but they are to be feared when alledged crimes find means to avoid judicial investigation. If any of the laws of Indiana are unconstitutional, and if any of the persons indicted in our courts are innocent, ought it not to appear from some other authority than the legislature of Kentucky, which, by its own constitution, is prohibited from exercising judiciary powers?

Your committee considering that the constitutionality of the law which Mr. Stevens is accused of violating, cannot be doubted, forbear to remark on some other arguments brought forward by the Kentucky legislature, which relate to the policy of the law for which we are not accountable to them.

Your committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

RESOLVED, That his excellency the governor be requested to communicate to the President of the United States or to Congress his proceedings on the demand made by him of the acting governor of Kentucky, of Robert Stevens and others, fugitives from justice, and enter into such negotiations on the subject, as he may deem most for the honor of the state.

RESOLVED, That his excellency the governor is entitled to the thanks and confidence of this house for the attention he has bestowed on this subject and the manner it has been conducted by him.

Which report having been read.

RESOLVED. That the house concur therein.—INDIANA GAZETTE.

FROM THE LONDON CHRONICLE.

A gentleman, having written an irreligious Work, submitting it to Dr. Franklin, previous to publication, requesting his opinion upon it. The Doctor wrote to him the following answer.

"I have read your Manuscript with some attention. By the argument it contains against a particular Providence, though you allow a general Providence, you strike at the foundation of all Religion. For, without the belief of a Providence that takes cognizance of, guards and guides and may favor particular persons, there is no motive to worship the *Deity*, to fear his displeasure, or to pray or protection.

"I will not enter into any discussion of your principles, though you seem to desire it. At present, I shall only give you my opinion, that though your reasonings are subtile, and may prevail with some readers, you will not succeed so as to change the general sentiment of mankind, on that subject; and the consequence of printing this piece will be, a great deal of odium drawn upon yourself, mischief to you, and no benefit to others. He that spits against the wind, spits in his own face.

"But were you to succeed do you imagine any good would be done by it. You yourself may find it easy to live a virtuous life, without the assistance afforded by Religion; you, having a clear preception of the advantages of Virtue, and the disadvantages of Vice, and possessing a strength of resolution sufficient to enable you to resist common temptations: But think how great a portion of mankind consists of weak and ignorant men and women, and of inexperienced youth of both sexes, who have need of the motives of Religion, to restrain them from vice, to support their virtue and retain them in the practice of it till it becomes habitual, which is the great point for its security.

"And perhaps you are indebted to her originally, that is, to your *religious* education, for habits of virtue upon which you now justly value yourself.

"You might easily display your excellent talents of reasoning upon a less hazardous subject, and thereby obtain a rank with our most distinguished authors. For among us it is not necessary, as among the Hottentots, that a youth, to be raised into the company of men, should prove his manhood by beating his mother.

"I would advise you therefore, not to attempt unchaining the Tiger; but to burn this piece, before it is seen by any other person; whereby you will save yourself a great deal of mortification from the Enemies it may raise against you, and perhaps a good deal of regret and repentance. If men are so wicked *with* Religion, what would they be *without* it? I intend this Letter itself as a proof of my friendship; and therefore add no profession to it; but subscribe simply yours."

JEFFERSONVILLE, (IA.) Jan. 18.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. *James Campbell's* house, about 4 miles from this place, was burnt down; all his household property, and five children were consumed in the flames, and one of his two remaining children is very badly burnt.—This afflicting accident has left his family destitute of the necessaries of life. A subscription paper is in circulation; it is hoped that the charitable will contribute to their relief.—*Indianian.*

GREAT FIRE—AT NEW-YORK!

NEW-YORK, JAN. 24.

We have again to record a calamitous fire in this city. It broke out yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock, and has reduced to ashes, the block of buildings which comprised the square between Front and South streets, from the upper side of Fulton street to the fire-proof buildings on Front and South streets, recently built by General Stevens and Messrs. Schermerhorns, above Crane wharf alley. One fire proof store, lately built on Front street, by Mr. Moore, and which was unoccupied, is all that remains of the whole square. On the opposite, or west side of Front street, some stores are burnt down, and others much injured between the fire-proof store owned by Bogert and Kneeland, and the store of Matthew Howell. The very valuable stores occupied by Messrs. Horton & Woodhull, and Mr. Thomas Bloodgood, it is said, have sustained the most damage on that side of the street. The latter contained a great quantity of wines; the upper loft, we understand, was filled with about 60,000 bottles of choice quality, nearly all of which was destroyed. Mr. Bloodgood is, however, fully insured. The buildings destroyed were principally of wood, and of no great value, but some of them contained considerable quantities of merchandise, the loss of which, it is said, will exceed in amount the value of the buildings. The buildings were three and four stories high, and the conflagration was extremely rapid, the flames illuminating nearly the whole city.

The fire broke out in the lower part of a wooden building on the east side of Front street, near Crane wharf, occupied by Sarah Smith, as a small tavern, which was entirely consumed.

Of the other buildings destroyed, were Mr. Nattaway's copper shop, on the west side, adjoining the place where the fire originated; Townsend and Rogers' flour store; Craft and Smith, grocers; the building adjoining Mr. Moor's fire proof store, occupied by Mr. Earl as an agricultural depository; all the buildings on the east side of Fulton street, from Front street, including Langdon's Steamboat Hotel, on Fulton slip, from ten to fifteen buildings. On the east side of the building, where the fire commenced, was Wood and Hawkhurst's flour store, Hains and Guion, grocers, corner of Crane wharf and Front street, Harrison and Torrey, agricultural depository; Howard Furman's grocery store; J. Frost, flour merchant, all consumed.

On the north side of Front street, Strattan and Aikman, coopers; Thomas Freeborn's agricultural depository; Horton and Woodhull, grocers, fire proof store, damaged, with considerable loss of goods; Thos. Bloodgood's fire-proof wine store, with a stock of 80,000 dollars mostly lost, ($50,000 insurance,) I. and J. Coddington, grocers, fire-proof store, slightly damaged; Matthew Howell's dwelling house and store considerably damaged; and Wait Weels, grocer store slightly damaged; and two wooden buildings upon Crane wharf, between Front and Water streets entirely consumed.

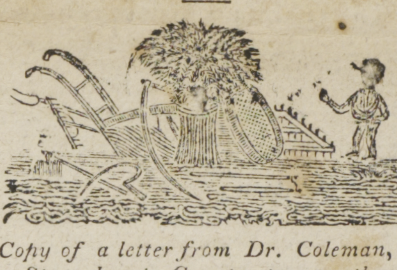
The loss of property is very considerable, but the amount is not ascertained.

Several ships lying in Beekman slip, Crane wharf, and Fulton slip, were in imminet danger, and one or two were on fire several times, but it was extinguished without much damage. The Hornet sloop of war was in Beekman slip, but hauled out, and received no damage.

The morning was extremely cold.—We have just heard that one of the firemen had died of a wound received by the fall of a beam.

[All the above mentioned property south side of Front street, from Fulton street to Crane wharf, to the river, was appraised a few years since by the Corporation for building a market in place of Fly market; and we learn from Albany that the Supreme Court has recently confirmed the appraisment.]

Agricultural.



Copy of a letter from Dr. Coleman, of Spotsylvania County, to a gentleman in this town.

I herewith send you a bushel of *Millet* for seed, which you may present to the "Fredericksburg Agricultural Society," or dispose of in such manner as you think proper.

I am engaged in a pretty extensive course of experiments to ascertain the comparative value of this grain, the results of which I shall hereafter make public. In the mean time for *your* information, I will state a few facts with regard to it.

One acre and a half of very indifferent land, such as could not produce, as a maximum crop, more than fifteen bushels per acre, yielded of Millet the present year, thirty one and a half bushels—21 bushels per acre. The excessive drought which diminished my corn crop nearly half, appeared to have no injurious effect on the millet. The conclusion, I think, may fairly be drawn, that millet, ceteris paribus, is *much* more productive than corn, and no wise liable to injury from the drought of our summer months. Perhaps, my opinion is premature.

The weight of millet is 55½ pounds per bushel, and by the best possible test, (viz. the scales,) I find that of the husk or outer covering to be 13½ per centum leaving a net of 48 lbs. to the bushel nearly.

To ascertain its nutritious, qualities I took two pigs of equal weight, (viz. 110 lbs) and put them in separate inclosures and fed the one on boiled millet and millet meal, and the other on corn prepared in the same manner. In fifteen days I killed them—The net weight of that fed on millet was 102 pounds, and that of the other 86 lbs.—Thus, the usual deductions being made, the first gained 28 2-3 lbs. and the other 12 2-3 lbs. in *fifteen days!!* An ox taken from the yoke and fed five weeks on equal parts of corn meal and millet meal, when slaughtered a few days since, was *prime* beef, weighing 565 lbs. net.

For stock of any kind, I am prepared to say, that millet is as good or better than any grain of which we are in possession. It should be planted early in April, in rows four feet distant, and one foot or fifteen inches apart in the drill. It requires about as much work as corn.

The meal of millet is an excellent substitute for chocolate, and I send you a small parcel for trial. Boil two or three spoonfuls in three pints of water—add thereto to one pint or some what less of milk, and a piece of butter, the size of a nutmeg; decant and sweeten to suit the palate. I think it the best substitute with which I am acquainted "prepared rye" not excepted.

I hope some of your agricultural friends will be disposed to cultivate a little millet next year. Should that be the case, will you request them to inform me by letter of their success. I am anxious that a fair trial should be made with it in different soils, I am sanguine in the belief that it will be no unimportant desideratum in rural and domestic œconomy."

☞ Agriculturists who choose to cultivate this grain, can procure small quantities by application at the office of GARRIT MINOR.

It is stated that the Rev. Mr. JUDSON, who has arrived at Calcutta from Rangoon, has been unsuccessful in his attempts to establish himself as a Missionary in the Burman Empire. The Emperor told him that he might freely enjoy his religion, and preach in any part of his dominions, but that if any of his subjects embraced the Christian doctrines, they would immediately pay the forfeit with their heads!!

Printing of all kinds,

WILL BE EXECUTED AT THE

Kentucky Gazette Office,

WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH.

EXHILIRATING GAS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Exhilaration of the

Nitrous Oxide,

Will be repeated THIS EVENING, FEBRUARY 8th, at Mr. Giron's Ball Room. (For particulars see Bills.)

February 8, 1821.

Ran Away

ON the 29th of the last month, a NEGRO BOY named SAM, about 18 or 19 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, rather stoutly made, pretty black, and well looking. He had on a roundabout jacket and pantaloons of brown linsey or jeans, and had with him a white linsey coatee. He has been heard of in the neighborhood of Maj. Sthreshley's, Mrs. Worley's and Mr. Jas. Ritchey's, of whom we purchased him. Any person who will deliver him to us in this place, or secure him in any Jail where we can get him, shall be well rewarded for their trouble.

MORRISON & BRUCE.

Lexington, Feby. 7, 1821—6

The Pews

IN the CATHOLIC CHAPEL of St. Peters, Lexington, will be rented for one year to the highest bidder, on *SATURDAY* next the 10th inst. The committee of St. Peters Congregation, will attend at the Chapel on that day from 10 until 2 o'clock, for that purpose, and likewise on the two next succeeding Saturdays, if necessary. Pews unrented may be had thereafter on application to Mr. Thomas Tibbatts.

The Rev. Mr. WILLETT has been appointed Pastor of St. Peters Congregation and the celebration of Mass will hereafter take place on every Sunday.

THOMAS M. HICKEY.

February 7, 1821.

Notice to Sportsmen.

THERE will be a Sweepstake Race run over the Lexington Turf, on the *first Thursday in May next*, for untrained Horses only, mile heats, agreeable to the weights here fixed:

Aged Horses,	: :	123 pounds
Six years old	: :	115 „
Five do.	: :	103 „
Four do.	: :	90 „
Three do.	: :	75 „

Mares and geldings to be allowed 3 pounds. The subscription is in the hands of Mr. WM. T. BANTON, which will be closed on the 1st of April. Entrance one hundred Dollars each, half forfeit—And the two succeeding days, a handsome subscription purse. Free for any nag carrying the above weights. The first day's subscription two miles the heats—second day, one mile the heats, weights as above. The winner of the sweepstake to be entitled to start for either days subscription purse.

Lexington, Feb. 8, 1821.—6

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING IN PART AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

SUPERFINE and Common *CLOTHS*,
Anglisea, Buff & other *CASSIMERES*,
Tartan Plaid *CLOAKS*,
Canton Crapes,
Canton Crape Robes and Shawls,
Scarlet Cassimere Shawls,
Cicilian Stripe and other Calicoes,
IRISH LINENS,
Scotch Ginghams,
Long Cloth and other Cotton *SHIRTINGS*,
Domestics—Thread Laces and Edgings,
Crimson and other *RIBBONS*,
Hosiery and Gloves of all kinds,
Worsted Shirts,
Fancy Cravats,
Black Silks, cut Velvets, Sattins,
Fine Muslins, Silk and Cotton Laces, & Thule
Ladies' Morocco *WALKING SHOES*, &c.

AS USUAL

Groceries, Hardware, Queens ware &c.

M. J. NOUVEL.

Lexington, January 18th, 1821—3tf

MUSEUM.

Mr. Page,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Lexington, that his

Museum of the Fine Arts,

Consisting of

Paintings and Imitations of life in WAX,

By that inimitable artist, Reuben Moulthorp, Esq. is opened on Main-street, next door to *THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE OFFICE.*

☞ *Admittance 25 Cents, children half price.*

State of Kentucky:

JESSAMINE COUNTY, SCT.

January Extra Chancery Term, 1821.

Francis Miller, *Compl't.*
Against
Robert Eastin, Elihue Babcock, and Abijah Payne &c. *Def'ts.*
} IN CHANCERY.

THIS Day came the complainant, by his counsel, and the defendants, Elihue Babcock, and Abijah Payne, not having entered their appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court—and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this cammonwealth: therefore, on motion of the complainant, it is considered by the court, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next April term, and answer the complainant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed against them—and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper of this commonwealth for two calender months in succession.

A copy—Teste,

5* DANL. B. PRICE, c. j. c. c.

A Great Bargain.

FOR SALE in Jessamine county, near the head of the South Fork of Clear creek, a Farm containing

300 Acres first rate land,

120 acres cleared, a never failing spring, a fine Apple Orchard. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN MOSLEY.

Sept. 9th, 1820—37*

LAW OFFICE.

Wm. T. Barry & Laurence Leavy,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of LAW, will attend to any business that may be entrusted to them. Their Office is kept opposite the Court-house, on Main street, adjoining Morton's corner.

Lexington, Sept. 23, 1819.—39-tf

The Fount.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

BEAUTY; *A GREEK FRAGMENT.*

Translated now for the first time.

O BEAUTY! by the gods ador'd,
Not less than by earth's haughty lord;
The bane of some—delight of all!
How long wilt thou my soul inthrall?
Wretch that I am! I fondly deem'd
Thy charm dissolv'd, for so it seem'd:
But only seem'd! 'Tis still possest,
To raise fresh tumults in my breast;
To fire, subdue, to sooth, to melt,—
For so by turns thy power is felt.
Oh cruel! thus to wake again,
So late to wake, these raptures vain.
How vain, alas! that fair could tell,
Who bound me by her potent spell:
Who bound? O Heavens! who still enchains,
My every thought, my heart retains.
What though she be another's now!
Though ta'en the irrevocable vow!
Still, still, those eyes with softness beam;
Those smiles to me, an angel's seem:
While with delight my bosom glows,
As from her lips persuasion flows.
Blest Fair! though youth's ecstatic hour
Has winged its way—though cropt that flow'r,
Whose fragrance in delirium sweet
My every sense has wrapt complete—
O lovely yet thou art, and young;
Art yet a theme for poet's tongue:
Who if he dared, aloud, thy name
Of liquid sweetness would proclaim:
And tell, delighted tell the while,
That still on him thou deign'st to smile!
O thus forever gracious prove;
Thus smile, thus look 'superior love.'

PROTEUS.

Kentucky Legislature.

AN ACT

For establishing and laying off a town at the Iron Banks.

APPROVED, Dec. 27, 1820.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, at their October session 1783, authorized the deputation of officers of the Virginia lines, on state as well as on continental establishment, to lay off 4000 acres of land in such manner and form as they might judge most beneficial for a town, on the Mississippi, or the waters thereof, and vest the same in trustees, for the common benefit and interest of the whole: *And whereas,* William Croghan, Major Carrington, John Montgomery, and John Rodgers, were appointed trustees in pursuance of the act aforesaid; and on the 2d day of August, 1784, did locate the 4000 acres of land aforesaid, for the purpose aforesaid, upon the Mississippi river, including the Iron Banks: *And whereas,* it is represented to this General Assembly, that the Trustees aforesaid, or a majority of them, have departed this life before the trust reposed in them was executed:—Therefore,

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That William Croghan, the surviving trustee, Joseph Rogers Underwood, Richard Taylor, Jr. William Montgomery and David L. McKee, be, and they are hereby appointed Trustees in the place of the trustees heretofore appointed; and it shall be the duty of the said trustees, to cause a survey to be executed for the said 4000 acres of land in their own names as trustees, and have the same duly recorded in the office of surveyor of the lands set apart for the military bounty on state establishment, and return the plat and certificate of survey to the Register's office of this commonwealth, who shall thereupon forthwith issue a grant to the trustees aforesaid, who shall not (unless hereafter authorized by law) sell or dispose of the same or any part thereof in any manner whatever, but hold the same subject to the control and future disposition of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said trustees, as soon as practicable, to survey and lay out the said tract of 4000 acres of land into convenient lots, avenues, streets and alleys, in such manner as they may deem most expedient, and to number the lots and name the streets, alleys and avenues, reserving as much thereof for a Public Square and other public buildings and purposes, as may to them seem expedient and right: *Provided,* that a quantity of the land aforesaid, not exceeding 300 acres, shall be laid out in lots not exceeding one acre each, exclusive of the street, avenue or alley.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustees aforesaid, to make out a plan or plat of the said town, in neat form, representing the true position of every lot, avenue, street and alley; together with the numbers of the lots and the names of the streets, avenues and alleys, and have the same duly recorded in the county court within which the town at the time may be, and in the clerk's office of the court of Appeals of this commonwealth.

Sec. 4. If one or more of the trustees appointed by this act shall die or refuse to act, it shall be the duty of the governor to appoint some suitable person to fill the vacancy.

Sec. 5. Any two of the trustees aforesaid, shall constitute a board, and in the absence of the other trustees shall have full power to do and perform any act in as full, valid and ample manner as if all the trustees were present;—*Provided, however,* that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to vest any two of the trustees in the presence of the residue of the trustees to do any act without the concurrence of a majority of the trustees.

Sec. 6. The trustees aforesaid shall be, and they are hereby authorised and required to adopt such rules and regulations for the government of the said town, and the inhabitants thereof, as to them shall seem right and reasonable, which rules and regulations shall not be inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this commonwealth, and shall be recorded in the clerk's office of the court within which the town shall at the time lay, and remain in force until the same shall be repealed by a board of trustees appointed and qualified according to law.

Sec. 7. That the Trustees or a majority of them may sell at public sale at the Iron Banks (giving three months' notice thereof in the public newspaper of this state) any quantity of the in lots of said town, not exceeding one hundred lots of half an acre each; and shall pay over the proceeds of such sale into the public Treasury of this state.

Sec. 8. Before the trustees herein appointed shall proceed to sell the lots in the town established by this act, they shall enter into bond with security payable to the Commonwealth of Kentucky in the penalty of $50,000, conditioned faithfully to pay into the Treasury any and all the money arising from the sale of the lots aforesaid, the security or securities to be approved of by the governor, and the bond or bonds to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

AN ACT

To provide for the protection of Pulic buildings.

APPROVED, November 27, 1820.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,* That it shall and may be lawful for the several county courts in this commonwealth, from time to time, to appoint (and enter such appointment of record) some fit person, whose duty it shall be to superintend and take charge of their public works and buildings, including the court house, jail, clerk's office, and stray pen, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging on the public square; and the person so appointed, is hereby vested with full power and authority in his own name for the use of the county, to commence and prosecute any and every action of trespass *vi et armis, quare clausum fregit,* or any other appropriate action which may be necessary against all and every person or persons, for any injury, damage, intrusion or other trespass, which may be committed on the buildings aforesaid, or any of them or their appurtenances; and all sums which may be recovered in any such action, shall be appropriated as directed by the act, entitled "an act to appropriate fines and forfeitures for the purpose of promoting education," approved fourteenth February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty. The county court shall have power to fill any vacancy which may happen by death, resignation or otherwise, of the person appointed to take care of the buildings.

Sec. 2. It shall be lawful for the trustees of the Transylvania University, or the trustees of any public college or seminary of learning, or school house built by subscription, which may be placed under the superintendance of trustees appointed by the subscribers to such school house, or the successors in office of each and either of said institutions, to commence and prosecute any action of trespass, *vi et armis, quare clausum fregit,* or any other appropriate action against any or every person or persons, who may commit any injury, trespass, damage or intrusion, without the consent of said trustees upon the buildings or enclosures of said university, college, seminary or school house which has or may be hereafter erected, or any of the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and all sums of money recovered by any such action or actions (after deducting the costs and necessary expences) shall be applied to the use and benefit of said institutions or school-houses respectively.

Sec. 3. Any person who may be appointed by the county courts to take care of their public buildings, collecting any money in consequence of any action of trespass or other action, and failing to pay the same over to the use and benefit of the county, or trustees entitled to the same, it shall and may be lawful for the county court by their county attorney, or the said trustees or their successors in office, to recover all such sums of money so collected, by motion in the circuit court wherein such recovery may be had, ten days, previous notice being given, on any execution for which, the clerk shall endorse, "no security of any kind shall be taken."

Sec. 4. The grand jury of any county may find an endictment for any trespass, damage or injury done to any of the county buildings, university, college, seminary of learning or school house, as specified in this act; or for any trespass, damage or injury done to any church, meeting house or encampment, erected for religious worship, as in other cases of trespass; and all recoveries so had, shall be applied as directed by the first section of this act: and the several sheriffs, in this commonwealth collecting said money, shall account for the same as in other cases, when they collect money and fail to pay it over.

Sec. 5. It shall not be necessary for the plaintiff or plaintiffs, in any action of trespass, or any action provided for in this act, to prove actual possession, but only an occasional or general use and occupancy by those by whose [use] and benefit the action may be brought; and the death of any one or more of the trustees of the university, college, seminary or school-house, shall not abate the said action; but the same shall continue and be prosecuted as if said death had not happened.

AN ACT

To prohibit the appropriation of land stricken off to the state by any but an actual settler.

APPROVED, December 9, 1820.

WHEREAS, it is represented to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that many of its citizens are settling on lands which have been stricken off to the state for the non payment of some one of the instalments due thereon under the laws of this commonwealth: And whereas, it is represented that the citizens aforesaid did believe, that the lands aforesaid could not be appropriated by persons claiming under treasury warrants issued under the laws of this state, and have thereby been lulled to supineness, and many have not exerted themselves as they would otherwise have done, and many others could not effect the means from their poverty and inability to procure the same, to save their lands aforesaid: And whereas, it is further represented to the general assembly, that many persons are now engaged in an unjust and oppressive speculation in surveying the improvements and lands attached thereto, upon which the aforesaid citizens are settled, and expect as soon as practicable to turn out of possession those living on the lands which have been stricken off to the state,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That no claim of lands derived under any of the laws of this state which have been stricken off to the same for the non-payment of any instalment or instalments due thereon, shal be subject to appropriation by land office Treasury Warrants, Seminary Warrants, or any other way till the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two.

AN ACT

To amend an act reducing into one the several acts for apprehending and securing runaways.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That if any ferryman or other person shall carry or put over the Ohio river into another state or territory, any slave or slaves, the property of any citizen of this commonwealth, without the consent and presence of the owner or owners, his or their agent, and in case no such owner or agent, shall be present and consenting to the same, with a written pass duly signed by the owners or some of them, if such slave, or his, her or their agents, and acknowledgement thereof, duly authenticated by some justice of the peace, and any justice of the peace shall certify the same upon being satisfied by oath or otherwise, that the person giving such pass has proper authority to give the same, such ferryman or other person shall be subject to a fine of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, or by endictment, in any court having jurisdiction of the like sum: And where any slave shall be so taken over said river by a ferryman who shall be a slave, the owner or keeper of such ferry, shall be subject to the fine herein before imposed, to be recovered in the like manner; which fine shall be applied one half to the use of the informer, and the other to the use of the commonwealth: *Provided however,* if any person who shall be prosecuted under this act shall satisfactorily prove to the jury, that the slave or slaves so taken over said river, was authorised to be taken or carried over said river by the consent of any person having authority to consent to the same, such defendant shall be found not guilty within the true intention of this act.

An American lady in London, in a letter to a friend in New York, dated October, 1820, thus describes a dandy Lord:

"I was in Hyde Park on Sunday. It was crowded with fashion. Lord Petershaw is the *blood of the day.* He is the most complete show I ever saw. He wears large mustachios, a beard or tuft on his chin, very high collar to his shirt, a black cravat tied in a large bow where the ruffles should be, a white dress resembling a carter's frock, and over that a jemmy coat almost off his shoulders, with his coat sleeves turned half way up his arms, his wristbands covering his hands. He wears a very small hat, with a very low crown, and a small rim, just to cover the top of his head, and a *bouquet* before him completes this object. He has a little footman, in white livery, by his side. He bawls out, "How are you?" so loud, you can hear him almost over the Park. His face is as yellow as a pumpkin. He attracts general attention, and whenever he stops he is surrounded."

Recipe for making a Pickle or Brine for Beef.

To 3 gallons of water, add half a pound of salt petre, 1 pound of brown sugar, and one quart of Molasses, with as much fine salt as will make it float an egg light, taking care that the salt dissolves lest it be too strong—skim it well and it will be fit for use.

Your beef or tongues should be put in cold water and remain twenty-four hours, then drained for an hour or two previous to being put into the kettle.

Beef tongues, veal, or mutton for smoking, should not remain longer in the pickle than ten days.

This pickle need not be boiled, (which operation tends to harden the meat,) but will remain perfectly sweet till spring; when, after your beef is used or taken out, it will be found the very best in which to cure shad, giving them a delicious flavor and fine red color throughout.—*Amer. Farmer.*

Female Pensioner.—We were much gratified to learn that during the sittings of the court in this town the past week, Mrs. *Gannett,* of Sharon, in this county, presented for renewal, her claims for services rendered her country as a *Soldier* in the revolutionary army. The following brief sketch, it is presumed, will not be uninteresting. This extraordinary woman is now in the 62d year of her age; she possesses a clear understanding, and a general knowledge of passing events; fluent in speach, and delivers her sentiments in correct language, with deliberate and measured accent, easy in her deportment, affable in her manners, robust and masculine in her appearance. She was about 18 years of age when the revolutionary struggle commenced. The patriotic sentiments which inspired the heroes of those days and urged them to battle, found their way to a female bosom. The news of the carnage which had taken place on the plains of Lexington, reached her dwelling—the sound of the cannon at the battle of Bunker hill had vibrated on her ears, yet, instead of diminishing her enthusiasm in the sacred cause of liberty, in which she beheld her country engaged she privately quitted her peaceful home and the habiliments of her sex, and appeared, at the head quarters of the American army, as a young man anxious to join his efforts to those of his countrymen, in their endeavours to oppose the inroads and encroachments of the common enemy. She was received and enrolled in the army by the name of Robert Shurtliffe. For the space of 3 years she performed the duties and endured the hardships and fatigues of a soldier, during which time she gained the confidence of her officers by her expertness and precision in the manuel exercise, and by her exemplary conduct. She was a volunteer in several hazardous enterprises, and was twice wounded by musket balls. So well did she contrive to conceal her sex, her companions in arms had not the least suspicion that the "blooming soldier" fighting by their sides was a female; till, at leangth a severe wound which she received in battle, and which had well nigh closed her earthly campaign, occasioned the discovery. On her recovery she quitted the army and became intimate in the families of General Washington and other distinguished officers of the revolution: a few years afterwards she was married to her present husband, and is now the mother of several children.—Of these facts there can be no doubt.—There are many living witnesses in this country, who recognized her on her appearance at the court, and were ready to attest to her services. We often hear of such heroes in other countries, but this is an instance in our own country and within the circle of our acquaintance.

Dedham Register.

NEW GOODS.

Robert A. Gatewood,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, in addition to his former Stock, a general Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

Well selected, and purchased at the cheapest CASH HOUSES in Philadelphia, all of which he offers for sale at very reduced prices, for CASH in hand.

N. B. R. A. GATEWOOD particularly requests those indebted to him, to come forward and settle their respective dues.

Those persons who made purchases at Maj. JOHN WYATT'S sale on the 9th of March, last, are also requested to come forward and take up their respective notes, which have been placed in my hands for collection, otherwise proper officers will have to call on them.

R. A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, December 28, 1820—52

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just opened in the Rooms immediately over the Store occupied by M. J. NOUVEL, Main-street, (entrance through the passage) a large and general assortment of

Cotton, Silk & Woollen GOODS,

Bought in the eastern cities for CASH in hand and on the best terms, which enables him to offer them by the PIECE or PACKAGE at very low prices—Consisting of

Super and Common *CLOTHS,*
Do. do. *CASSIMERES,*
Plaids and Devonshire *KERSEYS,*
Blankets, Flannels and Bombazettes,
Black and assorted colours Canton Crapes;
Canton Crape Robes
Canton Crape and Waterloo Shawls
Maddrass, Pullicat, and other Handkerchiefs
Super Sicilian stripe & common Calicoes
Cambric, Jaconett, Mull, Mull Mull,
Book and Leno Muslins, plain and figured
British & Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings,
Do. do. Checks and Plaids
Russia Sheeting, Toweling and Drilling,
Seuchaws, Sarcenets and Florences,
Satins, Thule and Ribbons
Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery,
Beaver, Buckskin, Kid and Silk Gloves
Sewing Silk, Thread, and Cotton &c. &c.

ALEXANDER M. ANDERSON.

Lexington, Jan. 9, 1821—3tf

Madison Circuit, Sct:

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

Green Clay, *Complainant,*
Against } IN CHANCERY.
Peter Gurrant's heirs, *Def'ts.*

ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, John Gurrant, Peter Gurrant, Stephen Gurrant, Daniel Gurrant, Henry Gurrant and Martha Gurrant, the two last, Henry and Martha, infant heirs of William Gurrant deceased; are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, they having failed to file their answer herein to the complainant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this court—it is ordered, that unless the said absent defendants do appear here on or before the first day of our next March term and file their answers herein, that the same will be taken as confessed against them: and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper of this state for two months successively.

A copy—teste,

46-2m DAVID IRVINE, c. m. c. c.

FAYETTE CIRCUIT, Sct.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1820.

John Dubarry, *Complainant,*
Against } IN CHANCERY.
William Grimes, Jr's. trustees & others, *Defendants*

THIS day came the Complainant aforesaid, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes, and Alexander Grimes, are no inhabitants of this Commonwealth, and they having failed to enter their appearance herein, agreeably to law and the rules of this Court: On motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless the said defendants, John Jackson and Verlinda his wife, late Verlinda Grimes and Alexander Grimes, do appear here on or before the first day of our next February term, and answer the Complainant's bill herein, the same will be taken for confessed against him—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorised newspaper in this state, for two months successively.

A copy—Attest,

43a52 NELSON C. JOHNSON, d. c f c. c.

October 6th, 1820.

TAKEN up by Jacob Todhunter, in Jessamine County, on Hickman Creek, near East Hickman meeting House. One SORREL HORSE, about six years old last spring, with a blaze in his forehead, fourteen hands three inches high, shod all round, no brands perceivable, appraised to fifty-five dollars before me.

JAMES MARTIN.

52—3t

NEW GOODS.

Alex. Parker & Son,

HAVE Just Received from Philadelphia in addition to their former assortment, and now opening at their Store opposite the Court House in Lexington.

BROAD CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, as'ted	
Cassinetts, Flannels and Baize, assorted	
Rose and 3 Point Blankets,	do
Salsbury and Fulled Flannels	do
Bombazetts and Rattinetts	do
Domestic Cottons	do
Steam Loom Shirtings	do
Irish Linens and Sheetings	do
Cotton and Worsted Hose	do
Silk, Kid and Beaver Gloves	do
Men's and Women's Silk Hose	do
Calicoes and Ginghams	do
Elegant Figured Muslins	do
Cotton Crapes and Crape Robes	do
Gentlemen's Fashionable HATS	
Cotton, Crape and Silk Shawls	
Cloth and Cotton	do
Superfine and Common Bolting Cloths	
Imperial and Young Hyson } TEAS	
Coffee, Loaf Sugar and Chocolate	
Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Cloves	
Nutmegs, Mace and Cinnamon	
Madder, Allum and Indigo	
Queensware and China, assorted	
Glassware	do
Wool and Cotton Cards	do
Nails and Tacks	do
Hardware and Cutlery	do
Salt and Castings.	

Which will be Sold on the most moderate terms for CASH.

Lexington, October 28, 1820.—44-4

Beaver Iron Works.

SITUATE in Bath County, Ky. 10 miles east of the Olympian Springs, are now in complete operation, and the proprietors can with confidence engage to execute in the best manner orders for all kinds of Machinery or other Castings. No pains have been spared to perfect this establishment, and the best Moulders and Mechanics have been procured from several states. The metal has been proven to be of very superior quality, certificates of which have been received from the most experienced Salt makers in the country.

Orders forwarded to DONALD M'LEAN, Manager, Beaver Iron Works Post Office, Bath County, via Mountsterling, or to JOHN T. MASON, Jr. Lexington, will be punctually attended to.

Jan. 1, 1820—2tf

Tanning & Skin Dressing.

THE subscriber has for Sale at his Tan-Yard on Main-steet, Lexington, opposite the Baptist Grave Yard, an assortment of LEATHER of all descriptions for Saddlers and Shoemakers.

ALSO—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Tanned and Dressed Sheep & Deer Skins, Parchment, Buckskin, White Leather &c. &c.

He has always on hand a large quantity of *WOOL* for Hatters, Clothiers, &c.

He also takes Hides to Tan on Shares, and gives CASH for Hides.

WM. CIRODE.

March 30, 1820—13-1y

LIVERY STABLES.

I AM happy to announce to my friends and the public generally, that I have, at a great expense rebuilt my

Livery Stables,

In a manner superior to any in the State, and upon the same ground on whice they formerly stood. I respectfully solicit the patronage of my former customers and the public generally. I shall endeavour and hope to give satisfaction to all who may call.

WILLIAM BOWMAN.

Lexington, May 29, 1820—22tf

TAKEN UP by William Harney, six miles from Lexington on the land of William Russell, one GREY MARE 7 years old—14½ hands high. Also one dark brown Horse Colt, folded in May last. Both valued at $65 by Nathan Burrows and Wm. T. Noyes, before me this 26th Sept. 1820.

MATTHEW ELDER, J.P.

N. B. The mare was with colt when she came to the taker up with the above described colt 47

Notice.

THOSE indebted to WILLIAM LEAVY, or to the subscribers, either by note or account, are particularly requested to come forward and settle their respective dues.

WILLIAM LEAVY & SON.

Lexington, 14th Sept. 1820—37-6t

50 Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, with two others, on the night of the 30th July, in Lexington, a *NEGRO MAN,* named

ADKINS.

He is about 23 years of age, straight made, and nearly six feet high—a midling dark complexion, and tolerably thick lips—and has a scar on the side of his head. The above reward will be given for him, if caught out of this state, and delivered to me in Lexington, or secured in any convenient Jail; and twenty five dollars, if caught in this state. All reasonable expenses will be paid.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD.

Lexington, October 1820—40-7

Rope-Making Business.

THE subscribers having rented Mr. Hart's Rope Walk for a term of years, with the intention of carrying on the

Rope-Making Business,

In all its various branches, they will give the highest price in *CASH* for *HEMP,* delivered at said Walk, where *BALE ROPE, CABLES* and *TARRED ROPE,* of all descriptions, may be had on the shortest notice, warranted of equal quality to any manufactured in the United States. They wish to purchase a quantity of *TAR.*

MORRISON & BRUCE

Lexington, Jan. 15, 1821—tf

TO THE CULTIVATORS OF THE SOIL.

The American Farmer.

THE first number of the AMERICAN FARMER, was issued on the 2d of April, 1819. It may be announced as an established National work, adapted to all the varieties of our climate, since many of the most eminent citizens in all the states, contribute by their patronage and their pens, to its circulation and its usefulness.

To make known all discoveries in the science, and all improvements in the practice of AGRICULTURE and DOMESTIC ECONOMY—and to develope the means and designate plans of internal improvements generally constitute the chief objects to which the *American Farmer* is devoted. It takes no concern or interest in party politics, nor in the transient occurences of the day.

The Farmer is publihed weekly, on a sheet the size of a large news paper, and folded so as to make eight pages—and to admit of being conveniently bound up and preserved in volumes. Each volume will consist of fifty two numbers, a title page and an index, and numerous ENGRAVINGS to represent new implements, and improved systems of husbandry.

Each number gives a true and accurate statement of the then selling prices of country produce, live stock and all the principal articles brougt for sale in the Baltimore market.

For the sum of Five Dollars, per annum to be paid in advance the actual receipt of every number is guaranteed. That is, when they fail to come to hand, duplicates shall be sent until every number shall have been received.

As the Editor takes the risk and cost of the mail on letters addressed to him—should subscription money miscarry, he nevertheless, holds himself, bound to furnish the paper.

To those who may think the price of subscription too high, it may be remarked, that on a comparison of their actual contents, one volume of the American Farmer will be found to contain as much as four volumes of the "Memoirs of the Agricultural Scociety of Philadelphia;" and four of that patriotic, and and exceedingly valuable work, sell for $12.

To shew that the American Farmer, is conducted in a manner to answer the great national purposes for which it was established, and that is not undeserving the encouragement of the Agriculturists of the United states, the following testimonials are respectfully submitted—others equally conclusive, might be offered.

Extract of a letter from Gevernor LLOYD, who is acknowledged to be one of the most wealthy, well informed and best managing farmers in the United States.

"*The Farmer, so far, is the best Agricultural compilation, in my humble opinion, that I have ever seen, and deserves the patronage of the public.*"

From the President of the Agricultural Society, Eastern Shore of Maryland.

"I am anxious to preserve the whole of the work, and wish it was in the hands of every farmer in the United States. It is by the diffusion of knowledge only, that we can expect our country to improve in Agriculture, which thy paper is admirably calculated to impart to all who will take pains to be improved by reading."

Respectfully thy friend,

ROB. MOORE.

From an address delivered by Thomas Law, Esq. President of the Agricultural Society of Prince George's county.

"*Before I conclude, let me recommend to you the American Farmer, a paper which collects into a focus all the rays of light on Husbandry, which are emanated from every quarter of the globe—I have requested Mr. Skinner to give an annual index, which will make it equal to a library for a farmer.*"

From Doctor Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, North Carolina, a gentleman of high repute for his devotion to the interest of Agriculture, and for his attainments in other sciences.

FOR THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales—I request of you the favor to inform those respectable friends who have interested themselves in the success of the "Farmers Magazine," that the patronage proffered is not such as will justify its publication. The best service I can now render them is, to recommend to their notice the "*American Farmer,*" an Agricultural paper, published weekly by John S. Skinner of Baltimore. An acquaintance with this work will prevent any regret being experienced at the non-appearance of mime.

CALVIN JONES.

The following notice was addressed at their own expense, through the public papers of that state, by the board of managers of the Agricultural Society.

TO THE PLANTERS OF S. CAROLINA.

The "American Farmer," which is, as appears from its title, devoted principally to subjects relating to agriculture, contains a great variety of matter, the result of actual and well digested experiments, embracing the whole range of domestic and rural economy, such as cannot fail, if duly observed, to be highly beneficial to your interests. The great object of this society is, to promote agriculture, and thereby advance the prosperity not of themselves individually, but of their fellow-citizens generally. They believe they cannot more effectually, in this early stage of their organization, promote their object, than by recommending this paper to your perusal. They therefore take the liberty to recommend the American Farmer as highly worthy of your attention. By order of the Board of Managers,

J. J. CHAPPELL,
Vice-President presiding.

Extract from the proceedings of the agricultural Society of Albemarle, Virginia, at their last meeting, May 8, 1820.

"In order more generally to disseminate the agricultural intelligence and improvements made throughout the United States, the Society resolve to present each of its members with the first volume of the American Farmer, edited at Baltimore, by John S. Skinner, Esq.

"P. MINOR, Sec'y."

All gentlemen who feel an interest in the circulation of a Journal devoted to the objects and conducted on the plan here described, are requested to transmit the names of subscribers—but ☞*in all cases the money must be remitted before the paper can be sent.* It will, however, be returned in any case, where the subscriber, on a view of the paper, not being satisfied, may think proper to return it to the editor within three weeks.

An allowance of 10 per cent. will be made when claimed, on all monies received for, and remitted to the editor.

A few of the first volume, either in sheets or well bound, with a copious Index, remain on hand for sale.

Notes of the Banks of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, generally, will be received at par.

☞All communications to be addressed to

JOHN S. SKINNER,
Baltimore.

June 28, 1820